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SOME SOCIAL CHANGES IN RURAL IOWA, 1948-1967, A PRELIMINARY REPORT.

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THIS REPORT IS A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO SOME OF THE PURPOSES AND RESULTS OF A RESEARCH STUDY OF THE 1948 GRADUATING SENIORS OF HAMILTON COUNTY AND STORY CITY HIGH SCHOOLS IN IOWA. A PROFILE, BOTH OF THE MIGRATION EXPECTATIONS AND PERFORMANCES AND THE OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND ATTAINMENTS OF THIS GROUP, HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE 143 INDIVIDUALS WHO RESPONDED TO THE STUDIES CONDUCTED IN 1948, 1956, AND 1967. THIS REPRESENTS A 91 PERCENT RESPONSE OF THE ORIGINAL RESPONDENTS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE GEOGRAPHICAL RELOCATION DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES, AND THE CONGRUENCY BETWEEN ASPIRATIONS IN 1948 AND ATTAINMENTS ACHIEVED IN 1956 AND 1967. FEMALES WERE MORE CONGRUENT THAN MALES IN TERMS OF MIGRATION EXPECTATIONS AND PERFORMANCES. MALES WERE MORE CONGRUENT BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND ATTAINMENTS. (ES)

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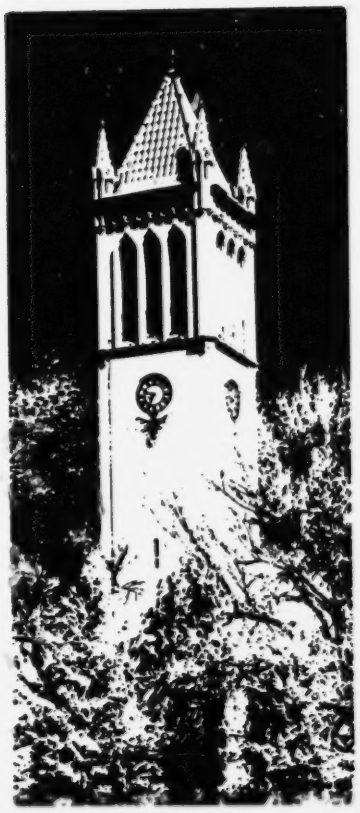

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PREFACE

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are to express freely their professional judgment in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a preliminary presentation of selected highlights from a complex longitudinal study (19 years) of the occupational and educational aspirations and performances, and migration expectations and performances of a sample of high school seniors. There are two major objectives for writing the present report:

1. To present to interested readers, a brief and general level summary of some selected preliminary findings of the study before a more intensive analysis is completed.
2. To fulfill specific requests from some sample respondents for results of the analysis.

The sample for the study included the 1948 graduating seniors from the eight rural high schools in Hamilton County, Iowa, and from Story City High School in adjoining Story County. These same respondents were reinterviewed in 1956 and 1967, and this paper includes data from these interviews. Only the respondents who responded to all three questionnaires are included to provide comparative data between the three periods. The information has been divided into four major categories: migration expectations and performances; occupational aspirations and performances; educational aspirations and performances; and family data and the educational aspirations parents had for their children.

Background of Study

In 1948 all graduating seniors from the eight rural high schools of Hamilton County and from Story City High School participated in a research project conducted by the Department of Sociology and the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station at Iowa State University. The research focused on the migration, educational and occupational plans of high school seniors living in rural areas. There were 157 seniors who completed questionnaires.

In 1949 a check was made with the high school principals to determine whether the respondents had moved from, or remained in, their home communities.

In 1956 a questionnaire was prepared and administered to all of the 1948 respondents to determine their migration, educational, and occupational performances. There were 152 completed questionnaires in 1956. (Two of the original respondents were deceased and three did not complete the questionnaire). This phase involved administering the questionnaire either by personal interview, or by mail if necessary. The eight year interval between questionnaires allowed time for the respondents to complete military service, college or periods of specialized training. These were considered to be temporary intervening influences between high school and a more permanent occupational and geographic status.

The second follow-up study was conducted in 1967, 19 years after the initial project. It was assumed that by this time most respondents had completed training beyond high school, military service, and had achieved relatively permanent occupational and residential status.

Data for the 1967 phase were gathered from the original respondents by mailed questionnaires, except for approximately 20 questionnaires which were gathered by personal interview. Of a possible 152 respondents, 143 completed questionnaires. (One respondent was deceased and 8 did not complete the questionnaire.) Of the 143 respondents there were 82 females and 61 males.

The data in this paper is based on cumulative figures of the entire sample, and disregards individual communities.

Definition of Terms

There are several terms utilized which have been defined and categorized as follows:

migration - departure from the parental home and home community for any reason.

education - post high school training of any type.

occupation - the work or vocation of an individual as categorized by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, as follows:

Professional, technical and kindred workers. Includes such occupations as accountants, chemists, clergymen, college professors, draftsmen, optometrists, professional nurses, social workers, teachers, and veterinarians.

Farmers and farm managers. Includes owners, tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm. Includes such occupations as buyers, postmasters and Union officials.

Clerical and kindred workers. Includes bank tellers, bookkeepers, cashiers, mail carriers, secretaries, and telephone operators.

Sales workers. Includes salesmen, insurance agents, and clerks.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Includes bakers, carpenters, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, stonemasons, and tailors.

Operatives and kindred workers. Includes meat cutters, truck drivers, and welders.

Service workers, including private household. Includes barbers, bartenders, beauticians, cooks, firemen, janitors, practical nurses, and airline hostesses.

Farm laborers and foremen. Includes both paid and unpaid family.

Laborers, except farm and mine.

Housewives.

Students.

Military.

aspiration - the goal that an individual has at any particular time concerning his future educational or occupational plans.

expectation - the plans an individual has at any particular time concerning his future migration.

performance - the actual migration, occupational or educational action of an individual at the particular time of study.

congruence - 2 major types:

1. congruence of aspiration or expectation and performance. Agreement between 1948 migration, occupational or educational aspirations and 1956 or 1967 performance.
2. congruence of performance for one or more study periods. Agreement between 1948, 1956 and/or 1967 migration, educational, or occupational performance for any individual.

MIGRATION

Stay or Leave Home Community

One of the major objectives of the longitudinal study was to determine the migration patterns of individuals. According to the census figures of 1960, Iowa was undergoing a population redistribution. In general, rural areas throughout Iowa have been and are subject to high out-migration.

In 1948 the respondents were asked to indicate their migration expectations. (See Table 1) At that time, 33% of the males and 65% of the females intended to leave their home communities, while only 21% of the males and 6% of the females definitely intended to remain at home.

Table 1. Migration Expectations, 1948.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Leave	20	32.8	53	64.6	73	51.0
Stay	13	21.3	5	6.1	18	12.6
Undecided	28	45.9	24	29.3	52	36.4
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In 1949, data showed that approximately one-half of the males and four-fifths of the females had actually left their home communities, while over half of the males and one-fifth of the females remained. (See Table 2)

Table 2. Migration Performance, 1949.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Leave	28	45.9	66	80.5	94	65.7
Stay	33	54.1	16	19.5	49	34.3
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In 1956, again over half of the males and one-fourth of the females were living in their home communities. (Those respondents considered "remaining" in their home communities lived there at the time of the study, regardless of their migration patterns between studies.) (See Table 3)

Table 3. Migration Performance, 1956.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Leave	28	45.9	61	74.4	89	62.2
Stay	33	54.1	21	25.6	54	37.8
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

At the time of the 1967 study, the percentage of males (38%) living in their home communities was still greater than that for females (16%). (See Table 4)

Table 4. Migration Performance, 1967.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Leave	38	62.3	69	84.1	107	74.8
Stay	23	37.7	13	15.9	36	25.2
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In comparing the 1948 migration expectations with the 1967 migration performances, every possible response combination was used. Approximately 50% of the respondents had performed in 1967 as they had intended in 1948. (See Table 5) Of those who performed as intended, 45% had intended to leave their home and had actually left, and 5% had plans to remain and remained. The highest percentage of agreement was among females, 62% of whom performed

as expected, while only 34% of the males had performed as intended. Of those respondents who actually made a decision in 1948 concerning their migration expectations, 79% performed as intended.

Table 5. Congruency of 1948 Migration Expectations and 1967 Migration Performance.

1948 Intentions	1967 Performance	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Leave	Leave	16	26.2	49	59.8	65	45.4
Stay	Stay	5	8.1	2	2.4	7	4.9
Leave	Stay	4	6.6	4	4.9	8	5.6
Stay	Leave	8	13.1	3	3.7	11	7.7
Undecided	Leave	14	23.0	17	20.7	31	21.7
Undecided	Stay	14	23.0	7	8.5	21	14.7
Total		61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Geographic Location

The distance respondents migrated from their 1948 residential communities was determined. At the time of the 1956 study, approximately 80% of the respondents lived in Iowa. At that time over one-third were living in their 1948 residential communities. In 1967 almost 80% of the respondents lived in Iowa; however, less than one-fourth were living in their 1948 residential communities.

In 1956 slightly less than 20% of the respondents were living outside of Iowa, (See Table 6) either in adjacent states (10%) or non-adjacent states and foreign countries (8%). In 1967 slightly more than 20% were living outside of Iowa, but at that time only 7% lived in adjacent states while almost 15% lived in non-adjacent states. (See Table 7)

Table 6. 1956 Geographical Location.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Home community	33	54.1	21	25.6	54	37.7
Home county	3	4.9	13	15.9	16	11.2
Adjacent county	3	4.9	15	18.3	18	12.6
Non-adjacent county in Iowa	12	19.7	16	19.5	28	19.6
Adjacent state	5	8.2	10	12.2	15	10.5
Other state	5	8.2	6	7.3	11	7.7
Foreign	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	.7
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Table 7. 1967 Geographical Location.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Home community	21	34.4	13	15.9	34	23.7
Home county	12	19.7	17	20.6	29	20.3
Adjacent county	8	13.1	16	19.5	24	16.8
Non-adjacent county in Iowa	10	16.4	14	17.1	24	16.8
Adjacent state	3	4.9	8	9.8	11	7.7
Other state	7	11.5	14	17.1	21	14.7
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Residence

One of the purposes of the 1967 study was to determine the relative stability of respondents in their residential choices. Respondents were therefore categorized according to their residence types.

In analyzing the 1948 farm-nonfarm residence, approximately the same percentage of males (61%) as females (60%) lived on a farm. Using combined male-female figures, a total of 86 (60%) of the total respondents lived on a farm. (See Table 8)

Table 8. 1948 Residence.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm	37	60.7	49	59.8	86	60.1
Nonfarm	24	39.3	33	40.2	57	39.9
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

By 1956 the percentage of farm residents had decreased to 31.5%. In 1956, 36% of the males and 28% of the females were residing on farms, while 64% and 72% respectively had nonfarm residences. (See Table 9)

Table 9. 1956 Residence.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm	22	36.1	23	28.0	45	31.5
Nonfarm	39	63.9	59	72.0	98	68.5
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In 1967, the percentage of farm residents was approximately the same as in 1956. In 1967, the nonfarm residents were divided into four categories. Only 5% of the respondents lived in the open-country (but not on a farm), 24% lived in villages under 2500 in population, 11% lived in towns 2500-10,000, and 30% lived in cities over 10,000. (See Table 10)

Table 10. 1967 Residence.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm	23	37.8	21	25.6	44	30.7
Open-country, but not farm	3	4.9	4	4.9	7	4.9
Village under 2500	16	26.2	18	22.0	34	23.8
Town 2500-10,00	3	4.9	12	14.6	15	10.5
City over 10,000	16	26.2	27	32.9	43	30.1
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

For the analysis of residential stability the respondents were categorized on residence for each study period. Those who lived on a farm at each of the study periods were labeled farm-farm-farm. (This does not necessarily mean they lived on the same farm at each study period.) Data in Table 11 show the residential patterns of respondents. All possible residence combinations are shown.

Table 11. 1948-1956-1967 Type of Residence.

1948	1956	1967	Males		Females		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm	Farm	Farm	19	31.1	11	13.4	30	21.0
Farm	Farm	Nonfarm	3	4.9	6	7.3	9	6.3
Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	3	4.9	3	3.7	6	4.2
Farm	Nonfarm	Nonfarm	12	19.7	29	35.4	41	28.7
Nonfarm	Farm	Farm	0	0.0	5	6.1	5	3.5
Nonfarm	Nonfarm	Farm	1	1.6	2	2.4	3	2.1
Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	.7
Nonfarm	Nonfarm	Nonfarm	23	37.8	25	30.5	48	33.5
Total			61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Thirty-one percent of the males resided on a farm at all three periods of study, while 38% lived in a nonfarm residence at all three periods. The remaining 31% changed types of residence during the 19 year period. The females presented a slightly different pattern. Only 13% of the females were on the farm at all three study periods, and 31% resided in a nonfarm residence at these three periods. The largest percentage of change in residential categories was for females (35%) who lived on a farm in 1948, but no longer resided there in 1956 or 1967. The majority of females (56%) changed types of residence over time, while only 31% of the males changed, thus making the males more consistent in their residence patterns.

EDUCATION

In 1948 all high school seniors were asked to indicate their educational aspirations. At that time, 37% of the females and 31% of the males intended to go to college. Thirty-three percent of the females and 31% of the males did not intend to pursue their education further. Thirty-three percent of the total sample, or 31% of the females and 38% of the males were undecided about their educational plans. (See Table 12)

Table 12. Intended to go to College, 1948.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	19	31.1	30	36.6	49	34.3
No	19	31.1	27	32.9	46	32.2
Undecided	23	37.8	25	30.5	48	33.5
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Table 13. Post High School Training, 1967.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	32.8	42	51.2	62	43.4
No	41	67.2	40	48.8	81	56.6
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In 1967 the respondents were asked to indicate their post high school training. (Post high school training included all forms of advanced training such as college, beauty school, business school, nurses training, and junior college.) Fifty-one percent of the females had some type of advanced training compared with 33% of the males. (See Table 13) (Data in Table 15 show the types of advanced training.)

Table 14. Congruency of 1948 Educational Aspirations with 1967 Attainments.

1948	1967	Males		Females		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Plans	Attend	17	27.9	26	31.7	43	30.0
No plans	Did not attend	19	31.1	20	24.4	39	27.3
Plans	Did not attend	2	3.3	4	4.9	6	4.2
No plans	Attend	0	0.0	7	8.5	7	4.9
Undecided	Attend	3	4.9	9	11.0	12	8.4
Undecided	Did not attend	20	32.8	16	19.5	36	25.2
Total		61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

In comparing the 1948 educational aspirations with the 1967 performances, all possible combinations of aspiration-performance were used. In 1967, 59% of the males and 56% of the females were congruent with their 1948 educational aspirations; i.e., they either aspired post high school education and attained it, or did not aspire to nor attain additional training. (See Table 14)

Table 15. Type of Advanced Education Pursued by Respondents.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
College or University	18	29.5	19	23.2	37	25.9
Junior college	0	0.0	11	13.4	11	7.7
Business school	0	0.0	7	8.5	7	4.9
Nurses training	0	0.0	3	3.7	3	2.1
Both jr. college and college or university	2	3.3	2	2.4	4	2.8
No advanced education	41	67.2	40	48.8	81	56.6
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Table 16. Highest College Degree Achieved.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Associate of Arts	0	0.0	3	3.7	3	2.1
Registered Nurse	0	0.0	2	2.4	2	1.4
Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science	9	14.9	8	9.8	17	11.9
Master of Arts, Science or Education	2	3.3	2	2.4	4	2.8
Doctor of Jurisprudence	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	.7
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	.7
Doctor of Philosophy	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	.7
No degree, and/or no advanced training	47	77.0	66	80.5	113	79.0
No data	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	.7
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Data in Tables 15 and 16 show the type of advanced education and the degrees the respondents received. Twenty-nine percent of the males and 23% of the females attended college. Of those who attended, 70% of the males and 35% of the females received a degree. Sixty-seven percent of the males and 49% of the females sought no advanced education.

Table 17. Occupational Aspirations and Attainments of Respondents.

	1948 Occupational Aspiration			1956 Occupational Attainment			1967 Occupational Attainment		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	% of 61	% of 82	% of 143	% of 61	% of 82	% of 143	% of 61	% of 82	% of 143
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	24.6	47.5	37.7	13.1	9.8	11.2	27.9	12.2	18.9
Farmers and farm managers	34.5	0.0	14.7	37.8	0.0	16.1	31.1	0.0	13.3
Managers, officials and proprietors except farm	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.1	11.5	3.7	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers	0.0	32.9	18.9	0.0	17.1	9.8	0.0	12.2	7.0
Sales workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.4	4.2	8.2	4.9	6.3
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13.1	0.0	5.6	14.8	0.0	6.3	9.8	0.0	4.2
Operatives and kindred workers	1.6	0.0	.7	1.6	0.0	.7	3.3	1.2	2.1
Service workers, including private household	0.0	7.3	4.2	0.0	1.2	.7	3.3	3.7	3.5
Farm laborers and foremen	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.6	0.0	.7	1.6	0.0	.7	0.0	4.9	2.8
Housewives	0.0	3.7	2.1	0.0	67.1	38.4	0.0	57.2	32.8
Students	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Military	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	8.2	3.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No data	16.4	4.9	9.8	1.6	0.0	.7	4.9	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OCCUPATION

In 1948 respondents were asked to indicate their occupational aspirations. At that time 38% aspired to professional or technical positions. Data in Table 17 indicate the 1948 occupational aspirations and the 1956 and 1967 occupational attainments information for all respondents. In 1956 two-thirds of the female respondents were full-time housewives and in 1967 over half were full-time housewives, although in 1948 only 3.7 percent had originally aspired to be housewives. A comparison of the data in Table 17 shows that many of the women, although they aspired to other jobs, were employed exclusively as housewives in 1956 and 1967.

Table 18. Occupational Congruency Between 1948 Aspirations - 1967 Attainments.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Congruent	24	39.4	14	17.1	38	26.6
Incongruent	19	31.1	61	74.4	80	55.9
No data, either 1948 or 1967	18	29.5	7	8.5	25	17.5
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Data in Table 18 show a comparison of the 1948 occupational aspirations and the 1967 attainments. In 1967, almost 40% of the males but less than 20% of the females were working at the occupation they had aspired to in 1948. This means that <u>at the time of the 1967 study</u>, only one-fourth were working at what they had aspired to in 1948.

A comparison of Tables 18 and 19 shows that in 1967 almost half of the respondents <u>perceived</u> that they were in the occupation which they had aspired to in high school, but only 26% were actually congruent on 1948 occupational

aspirations and 1967 performance. Some of the incongruency may be due to the large number of females who had given an occupational choice in 1948, but who were full-time housewives in 1967.

Table 19. Respondents 1967 Perception of Whether They Attained Their 1948 Occupational Aspiration

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	18	29.5	37	45.1	55	38.5
Yes	26	42.6	35	42.7	61	42.6
Yes, part-time	2	3.3	2	2.4	4	2.8
Undecided in 1948	13	21.3	3	3.7	16	11.2
No data	2	3.3	5	6.1	7	4.9
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Data in Table 20 show the number of jobs held by each respondent in 1967. Two-thirds of the respondents held only one job (90% of the males and 43% of the females). All housewives were included in a separate category.

Table 20. Number of Jobs Reported in 1967.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	55	90.2	35	42.7	90	62.9
Two	5	8.2	0	0.0	5	3.5
Four	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	.7
Not applicable, Housewife	0	0.0	47	57.3	47	32.9
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

FAMILY DATA

The 1967 study had as another of its purposes to gather information about vocational education and the Iowa Area Vocational schools. A number of questions were asked concerning the families and children of the respondents to determine what future uses the respondents and their children might have for vocational education.

Information obtained concerning the educational performance of the spouses was limited to whether they attended the same high school as the sample respondents, and if they were in the same graduating class. Tables 21 and 22 indicate the number of respondents whose spouses were from the same high school. About one-fourth married individuals from the same high school, but only 6 married individuals from the same class (1948).

Table 21. Spouse at Same High School as Respondent.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	19.7	20	24.4	32	22.4
No	47	77.0	59	71.9	106	74.1
Not married	2	3.3	3	3.7	5	3.5
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Table 22. Spouse at Same High School, Same Year, as Respondent.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	4.9	3	3.7	6	4.2
No	56	91.8	76	92.6	132	92.3
Not married	2	3.3	3	3.7	5	3.5
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Table 23. Number of Children, 1967.

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	3	4.9	8	9.8	11	7.7
2	22	36.1	24	29.2	46	32.1
3	17	27.9	21	25.5	38	26.6
4	13	21.3	13	15.9	26	18.2
5	2	3.3	8	9.8	10	7.0
6	1	1.6	3	3.7	4	2.8
7	1	1.6	1	1.2	2	1.4
Not married, or married with no children	2	3.3	4	4.9	6	4.2
Total	61	100.0	82	100.0	143	100.0

Data in Table 23 show the number of children each respondent had in 1967. The sample respondents had a total of 395 children, and the average number of children was 2.95 per family.

Studies show that the emphasis placed by parents on occupational and educational aspirations for their children will have a definite bearing on what the children themselves aspire to obtain. There were many questions included concerning the aspirations parents had for their children, but for this report the discussion will be limited to one question. Data in Table 24 show the educational aspirations respondents had for their sons and daughters. (The data are based only on the number of respondents who had sons (109) and/or daughters (112).) Of the respondents who had sons, 84% desired to have them attend a college or university, while 77% of the respondents who had daughters desired to have them attend college or university. A comparison of the data in Tables 24 and 12 shows that in 1948 only one-third of the respondents themselves aspired to attend college. This may show an increasing emphasis on education as a prerequisite for some occupations.

Table 24. Respondents' Educational Aspirations for Their Children.

	Aspirations for Boys		Aspirations for Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%
High School	3	2.8	3	2.7
Junior College	3	2.8	7	6.2
College or University	92	84.3	86	76.7
Business School	4	3.7	5	4.5
Vocational School	2	1.8	2	1.8
Vocational or Business School	1	0.9	3	2.7
Jr. College or Vocational School	1	0.9	1	0.9
Business or Beauty School	0	0.0	3	2.7
As much as they desire	3	2.8	2	1.8
Total	109	100.0	112	100.0

CONCLUSIONS

This report is a brief introduction to some of the purposes and results of a research study of the 1948 graduating seniors of Hamilton County and Story City High Schools. A brief profile of the migration, educational, and occupational aspirations and attainments has been presented for those who responded to the studies in 1948, 1956, and 1967. Later reports will include more detailed analysis of the aspirations and attainments of respondents and their perception of the possibilities of vocational education in Iowa.

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